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William Worthy reports from Havana

CUBA AS I SEE IT



William Worthy, correspondent for the Afro-American Newspapers (a chain of weeklies published in Baltimore, Maryland), recently spent two weeks in Cuba. He returned to his native Boston on June 27—just before the Cuban Government's takeover of foreign oil refineries on the island. A former Nieman Fellow in journalism at Harvard University, William Worthy held a 1959-60 Ford Foundation fellowship in African studies. In 1957 he was one of three US newsmen who defied the State Department's ban on travel to China. As a result of that trip he lost his passport and now cannot legally travel outside the Western Hemisphere. He has repeatedly declared, however, that he will make a further journalistic trip to China without a passport if the Peking Government grants him another visa. Here he summarises his feelings about Cuba.

OF many definitive statements on the nationalistic outlook of the Cuban revolution, one by Fidel Castro about a year ago particularly appeals to me. It appeals to me because it puts Cuba on the side of freedom and the worldwide revolution against colonial and semi-colonial domination.

Recently in the United States perceptive Negroes have begun to identify themselves openly and explicitly with this revolution. To those with eyes to see causes, effects and relationships, it becomes obvious that different branches of the same European-North American power clique exploit Negroes in Little Rock, Cubans in Oriente and Blacks in the Union of South Africa.

The quotation I refer to is not long. In answer to shrill and willfully dishonest accusations from the United States, Premier Castro declared: "I am not a Communist, and neither is the revolutionary movement Communist, but we do not need to say we are not Communist just to fawn on foreign Powers. . . Capitalism may kill man with

hunger, Communism kills man by wiping out his freedom. Cuba has a revolution that satisfied man's material needs without sacrificing his freedom."

During three trips round the world I have been in over 50 countries—some free, some semi-free, others unfree. I know first hand the smell, the taste, the feel of the Communist political system in the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, China and Hungary. I have also observed Right-wing, military and colonial dictatorships in Taiwan (Formosa), the South Korea of Syngman Rhee, Algeria and South Africa.

The Cuba of 1960, unlike the Cuba of 1956 when I was last on the island, is one of the freest countries I have visited. In terms of personal liberty she ranks today with India, England, Switzerland and the Scandinavian countries. She in no way resembles the Communist system nor the various dictatorships of the Right.

During my current visit I have detected no fear in the faces of the Cuban people. They are not afraid to associate with foreigners. Even the most hostile newsmen from abroad can wander around the island without restriction. In shining contrast to

cruel dictatorships when the people had the forms but none of the substance of liberty? Why do they not look homeward and demand free elections in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi where they are really needed?

If those states with huge Black populations ever allowed Negroes to vote freely, a large number of "White supremacy" politicians who rule through fear, terror and demagoguery would be swept out of office. That vicious enemy of Cuba and of Negroes, Senator James Eastland, "represents" the state of Mississippi where there has not been a free election for 65 years.

When the world awakens inevitably to the outrageous campaign of lies, distortions and half-truths about Cuba, the United States Government and press will be discredited among decent people everywhere. Already, for example, the London *Sunday Times* of May 29 has published a long factual story on the impressive achievements of the Revolutionary Government. Even within the United States a few voices have begun to speak out and to contradict the demonstrable falsehoods.

These elements never learn and never give up. In 1954, led by Vice-President Nixon, Secretary of State Dulles and Admiral Radford, they tried to force President Eisenhower to go to war to salvage French colonialism in Indo-China. In 1955 and 1958 they urged a naval blockade of China and nuclear war if necessary in order to maintain Chiang Kai-shek on some rocky, worthless little islands (Quemoy and Matsu) five miles off the coast of China.

In July, 1958, they sought to land troops in Iraq in order to depose the new revolutionary Government of Premier Kassem after he had overthrown the corrupt and feudalistic monarchy which was "pro-American." For months, without the slightest bit of evidence, Kassem was called a "Communist" in Washington and in those United States newspapers that voluntarily parrot the official line.

Ridiculous claim

Most ridiculous of all, Coloned Nasser was for years labelled "pro-Communist" or "pro-Soviet" in the United States despite his jailing of Egyptian Communists. North Americans and Europeans proclaimed

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During my current visit I have detected no fear in the faces of the Cuban people. They are not afraid to associate with foreigners. Even the most hostile newsmen from abroad can wander around the island without restriction. In shining contrast to police states, all of which practice a cult of morbid and pathological secrecy, the Revolutionary Government keeps everyone fully informed about the people's business and affairs of state.

Freedoms are here

The framers of England's Magna Carta would feel comfortable in Cuba today because the important freedoms are here: habeas corpus, which is basic to all human liberty; the freedom to speak, to publish, to worship, to travel at home or abroad. The people's homes are sacred: the police must seek warrants from a judge before entering. Economic freedom is rapidly developing because the policy of the Revolutionary Government is to give the people substantial, tangible benefits now. If it were a Communist government, it would have followed the example of Stalin and promised Utopia at some distant date after an austere and ruthless programme of industrialisation.

Since the people so obviously give their overwhelming support to the present Cuban Government, it is obscenely hypocritical for North Americans to preach sermons to Cuba about the "urgency of free elections." In effect, they are demanding that Fidel Castro establish one particular form of democracy when the people are already enjoying the substance of democracy. In Washington and also among the murderous gang that fled to Miami the hope is that, through elections, a few well-financed representatives of Batista's corrupt cronies would slip back into strategic positions from where they could sabotage this "revolution of the humble."

If those Yankees now crying for free elections are intellectually honest, why were they so long silent during Cuba's series of

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However, time to correct the erroneous impression of Cuba may be short. I would not be at all surprised if Washington has already set a date for military intervention and occupation. Politically wild and irresponsible elements in the Pentagon, dehumanised cold war fanatics in the Central Intelligence Agency and the FBI, and powerful economic interests opposed to the Revolution are spreading the lie that Catholic Cuba has become a base of world Communism in order to justify an act of gunboat diplomacy.

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Most ridiculous of all, Coloned Nasser was for years labelled "pro-Communist" or "pro-Soviet" in the United States despite his jailing of Egyptian Communists. North Americans and Europeans proclaimed in 1956 that Nasser would be unable to operate the Suez Canal without their pilots and their help, just as today they proclaim that Cuba "needs" the United States to avoid "economic chaos."

Cuba would err if she tried to appease these elements. They live in a dream world of swaggering nineteenth century imperialism. They would be satisfied only if the

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Fidel Castro, Cuba's bearded rebel leader, explains to farmers in Oriente Province his plan to distribute among peasants 7,500,000 acres of land which he claims were stolen from the nation by big landholders.

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Fenner Brockway, MP, Chairman, Movement for Colonial Freedom, reports from Accra

THIS IS AFRICA IN ACTION



LAST weekend I was in Accra for the inauguration of the Republic of Ghana. Why do ex-British colonial countries, from India to Ghana, decide to become republics?

It is mainly a reflection of national self-respect and status. They want one of themselves to be the recognised head of the state.

Until they become republics, the Queen in London is constitutionally the personal embodiment of their countries. She is represented by a Governor-General who is by protocol the first in the land. It is a matter of national dignity that someone chosen by the people themselves should be their head.

But why, then, do they accept the Queen as head of the Commonwealth to which they belong? That is different. The Commonwealth is an association of states. The new states are ready to accept the Queen as a symbolical link of this grouping. Indeed, Ghana is planning to welcome a visit from the Queen next year.

But the figurehead over an association of nine states does not imply representative authority over the separate states. India, Ghana, Ceylon and others are distinct nations claiming the right to select whom they will as their head, believing that their choice should reflect the purpose and personality of the people. This is certainly the spirit of Ghana. The difference goes further. The Queen, as the constitutional monarch of Britain, Australia, New Zealand and, still, of South Africa, has no political power. She may take no legislative initiative; she must take the advice of the elected Governments. The Queen is accepted by Britain and the Dominions as an historical ritualist symbol, the object of loyalty and affection by many, but of no dynamic influence in changing the pattern of the nations over which she rules.

Political head

A political head of this character won't

Ghana is under greater democratic control by the Legislature than the President of the United States of America.

There is one innovation in Ghana. The President is also Prime Minister. This may seem a departure from democracy: the head of the state will not be above the political battle—he will be an active participant in it. But in practice most presidents are active participants: President Eisenhower, President de Gaulle, President Nasser certainly are. There is this to be said for a President who is also Prime Minister: he will be directly in touch with the elected Parliament and will be responsible to it.

There is no doubt that this reflects the mood and the need of Ghana. In the early stages of independence national unity rather than party divergences dominate the political scene of emerging nations. The emotion of nationalism persists from the struggle for independence; the leaders of that struggle remain the people's heroes. A great work of national construction has to be done. Tribal and regional loyalties have to be enlarged to national loyalties. The need for the maintenance of a national front is recognised.

The Opposition

In India, after 13 years, the National Congress, despite the different social forces within it, remains in power. Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister, has not been President, but for practical purposes he might have been so. In Nigeria circumstances are different because it is a federation of three regions which have had distinctive national movements. It will thus begin independence with three strong parties.

In Tanganyika there will be one dominant

and Prime Minister, but in prestige and practice he might just as well be so.

The Ghana Constitution allows opportunities for the growth of Opposition parties. The present Opposition has not so far been a very happy example of democracy, although the Opposition candidate nominated against Dr. Nkrumah for the Presidency gained a considerable vote. In time one hopes that the Opposition will become freed from the violence which has characterised certain of its leaders and that Ghana will become a state of unchallenged democratic freedoms.

Building Ghana

I have written of Ghana's political system. The real inspiration of Accra is its dynamic creative activity. One cannot be here a day without catching its spirit. This nation is alive. It is wonderful to walk its streets, to attend its gatherings, and feel the confidence of the people.

There are more Europeans here than before independence, but no European who does not recognise that this is an African nation and that Africans are his equals will find life tolerable in the new republic.

Educational, social and economic advance is amazing. Twice the number of children are at school and soon education will be universal. The new university proudly dominates the city from its hill. Dispensaries and clinics are spreading to the most distant villages. Accra is becoming a city of modern buildings, with noteworthy architecture. Good roads stretch far. Industries start and expand. The new harbour is breath-taking in size. Dr. Nkrumah will one day get the Volta project on which he has set his heart. Nothing can stop Ghana in construction.

Best of all about Ghana is its feeling of solidarity with all Africa. Refugees arrive by plane from South Africa. Refugees are here from Kenya and Central Africa and Angola. This is Africa in action. The

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THURSDAYS

LONDON, E.11: 8 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd. (near Green Man), E.10 and E.11 Group PPU.

spirit of Ghana. The difference goes further. The Queen, as the constitutional monarch of Britain, Australia, New Zealand and, still, of South Africa, has no political power. She may take no legislative initiative; she must take the advice of the elected Governments. The Queen is accepted by Britain and the Dominions as an historical ritualist symbol, the object of loyalty and affection by many, but of no dynamic influence in changing the pattern of the nations over which she rules.

Political head

A political head of this character won't do in Ghana for two reasons. Hereditary office in the political sphere is not popular. The chiefs had such power, and many of them sought to hold back the movement for national independence. Accordingly, their functions have now been limited to spiritual affairs, though they still have certain advisory powers in their regions.

The second reason is that Ghana does not want merely a titular head of State. It has great national pride and it wants its First Citizen to be someone who is the incarnation of its liberated personality.

There is only one person in Ghana who embodies in his personality the struggle of the people, their spirit and their purpose for the future. He is, of course, Kwame Nkrumah. He is the only possible head of State. He has been the inspirational leader in the creation of independent Ghana. He is the inspirational leader in the fulfilment of Ghana and in its creative contribution to the freedom of all Africa. He is Ghana.

The constitution of the Republic of Ghana has been criticised as a dictatorship. It is not that. The President has been elected by a free and fair vote of the whole of the people. Periodically Presidential elections will be held. The President of

The Opposition

In India, after 13 years, the National Congress, despite the different social forces within it, remains in power. Pandit Nehru, the Prime Minister, has not been President, but for practical purposes he might have been so. In Nigeria circumstances are different because it is a federation of three regions which have had distinctive national movements. It will thus begin independence with three strong parties.

In Tanganyika there will be one dominant party for a long period, because the African National Union has created unity in the struggle for independence and for its future. Julius Nyerere may not be both President



Send notices to arrive first post Monday. Include Date, TOWN, Time, Place (hall, street), nature of event; speakers, organisers (and secretary's address).

Saturday, July 9

BARKING: March to Dagenham. Assemble 11 a.m., East St. Barking. Open air Mtg., 4 p.m. Civic Centre, Dagenham. Speakers: John Parker, MP, Mrs. Ann Kerr. CND.

BIRMINGHAM: 3-5.30 p.m. Birmingham International Centre, John Bright St., opp. Alexandra Theatre. Films for Peace. Birmingham Joint Pacifist Committee.

IVINGHOE, Bucks.: 3.15 p.m. Garden Party. Harry Mister: "Peace Begins with Us." United Counties 16 bus from Aylesbury, Tring, Luton, Dunstable, alight Ivinghoe Church. Ask for Mrs. Banfield's House, 2 mins. S. Bucks PPU.

NEEDHAM MARKET, Ipswich: 3 p.m. Glenview, Barking Rd. Reports of For Annual Council Mtg. and PPU AGM by Rev. H. N. Horne & Mr. W. Wells. Tea. For/PPU.

Sunday, July 10

CROSBY, Liverpool 22: 8 p.m. 3a Courtney Rd. Recording of Dick Sheppard Anniversary Broadcast "The Way of Life." Crosby PPU.

LONDON, N.1: 3.30 p.m. 5 Caledonian Rd. F. H. Amphlett, Micklewright: "Havelock Ellis." Universal Religion-Pacifist Fellowship.

Monday, July 11

RUGBY: 7.30 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho. Youth Forum: "It's Our Future." Chairman: Raymond Rowse. Rugby PPU.

Tuesday, July 12

LONDON, S.W.1: 7.30 p.m. Caxton Hall, off Victoria St. Study Group Five "Future of the Movement." London Region CND.

Wednesday, July 13

ST. LEONARDS: 7 p.m. 78a Norman Rd. Group members will speak "On Some Aspects of Pacifism." Open Meeting, PPU.

Thursday, July 14

LONDON, E.10: 8 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Bush Rd., Leytonstone, Bernard Eastaugh, "Looking at our Motives." PPU.

Friday, July 15

BRISTOL: 7.30 p.m. 58 Archfield Rd., Cotham 6. Owen Brown: "Presenting Pacifism to the General Public." Bristol PPU.

Saturday, July 16

LONDON, N.1: 3 p.m. 5 Caledonian Rd. Discourse on Jerusalemite Catholicism by George M. Gregory and discussion of Peace Crusade to Canterbury. All welcome.

universal. The new university proudly dominates the city from its hill. Dispensaries and clinics are spreading to the most distant villages. Accra is becoming a city of modern buildings, with noteworthy architecture. Good roads stretch far. Industries start and expand. The new harbour is breath-taking in size. Dr. Nkrumah will one day get the Volta project on which he has set his heart. Nothing can stop Ghana in construction.

Best of all about Ghana is its feeling of solidarity with all Africa. Refugees arrive by plane from South Africa. Refugees are here from Kenya and Central Africa and Angola. This is Africa in action. The Africa which will make the future.

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LONDON, S.E.13: 3 p.m. St. Mark's Vicarage, Clarendon Rise, Lewisham. Annual Garden Party. For.

LONDON, S.W.10: 6.30-10 p.m. 6 Apollo Place, (off Cheyne Walk, opposite Chelsea House Boats). Fund-raising party. Tickets 2s. 6d. at door, inc. refreshments. Members and friends. London Area PPU.

SOUTHEAST: 3 p.m. Friends Mtg. Ho., Dunsdon Drive, Leigh-on-Sea. Garden Party. PPU.

Monday, July 18

LONDON, W.C.1: 6.30 p.m. 6 Endsleigh St. "Things We Want to Abolish—Racial Segregation." Speaker: Myrtle Radley on leave from S. Africa. Refreshments 6 p.m. Central London PPU.

Saturday, July 30—Friday, Aug. 5

OXFORD: Lady Margaret Hall. Oxfam Conference. Speakers: Arnold Toynbee, Lord Boyd Orr, Dr. Boris Uvarov. Details from 17 Broad St., Oxford.

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By Sybil Morrison

A ROUND-UP OF RECENT CND ACTIVITY

Finding ways to expose CD

THE summer months are seeing intensive outdoor activity by local groups of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. Here are reports of some of last month's events:

Bradford (Yorks) Group met at the back of the Town Hall for a last minute briefing on action in connection with a Civil Defence demonstration by 2,000 workers with 140

vehicles brought in from a very wide area.

Led by Bradford CND Secretary Alick South, the group dispersed among the crowd, carrying banners and distributing leaflets. They were greeted with boos and angry murmurs from the CD corps, but most of the public accepted leaflets.

In the afternoon group members without their banners mingled with the 3,000 crowd at the Odsal Stadium where a CD tattoo was staged. They passed comments on the display, the highlight of which was rescue work at an imaginary spot three miles from the explosion of a one megaton bomb.

At the close the Director General of CD, Sir Sidney Kirkman, told the gathering: There are those outside this stadium who think all will be lost if H-bomb warfare breaks out. They say that there will be no survivors. No one has ever tried to conceal the horror of nuclear war. There will be millions of casualties. But Civil Defence can help the millions of survivors. No country will deliberately start war. But there is a danger that someone will make a mistake. Someone will go too far and the worst might happen.

Although desiring to counter the deception of official CD propaganda the group made every effort not to antagonise the CD personnel, feeling that the majority were sincere, public spirited people.

ND STAND AT CD DISPLAY

Reading Youth CND found that a stand at the recent Civil Defence Display was preferable to leafleting the public. Servicemen and CD workers were interested in the information displayed. "We recommend co-operation, as far as is possible and compatible with our beliefs, as being infinitely preferable to hostility where CD is concerned," Hazel Slatter, Deputy Chairman of Reading and District YCND, told *Peace News*.

"The local CD put no restriction on the stand and in fact went to great lengths to make it known that CD could be of little or no use in a nuclear war and that 'ND' is more commonsense than CD."

Elwyn Jones put the point of view of youth.

King's College (Newcastle) Nuclear Disarmament Society is preparing an exhibition as part of their campaign to recruit Freshers at the beginning of next term.

"We hope to increase our membership to 150, and to make it 200 by the end of the session," Michael Worrall, of 13 Victoria Sq., Newcastle, told *Peace News* last week.

The impact of nuclear disarmament in the towns and villages of the North of England provided an election surprise when Gerard

SECOND THOUGHTS

To the disarmers it would appear that there are no worse things that could happen to a man than atomic death. As a prisoner of war I saw sights at Buchenwald after the liberation that I know would make many pacifists have second thoughts. —Letter to the *Daily Telegraph* from Bryan Castleton, July 1, 1960.

THERE has been considerable correspondence recently in the *Daily Telegraph* initiated originally by a letter from Mrs. Diana Collins taking the Archdeacon of London to task for his sermon in St. Paul's about which I wrote last week.

Her excellent letter deploring the support given in the name of Christianity to nuclear weapons brought forth the usual outcry against pacifism, but Mr. Castleton went further than the usual "small child and bully" argument by suggesting that if Mrs. Collins had her way Britain would be in the same position as Tibet, and demanding that she should consult the Tibetans, and the Hungarian refugees.

It is hard to know whether he means that had either of these peoples had the H-bomb they would have used it, and would have preferred the total destruction of the human race to the way in which they now live, or whether he means that they would advise Britain to destroy the whole human race rather than live under a foreign rule.

In both Tibet and Hungary the people probably prefer to be alive than dead along with all mankind, and it is too easy for those, not involved to assert that death would be preferable; the instinct to live is strong in human nature, and hope has a way of blossoming and thriving in spite of disasters.

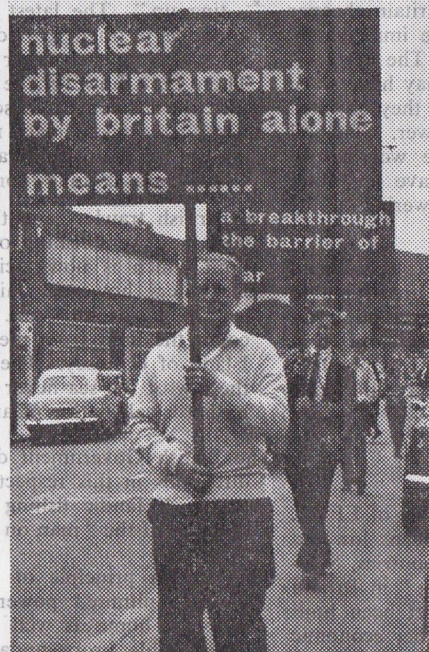
It is clear that war and threats of war have not in the past prevented the cruelties of despots, and the truth is that wars have not been fought in order to do so. It is equally clear, as Mr. Castleton himself shows, that the war against Hitler did nothing to save the inmates of Buchenwald, and certainly did nothing to save the Jews who perished in the gas chambers; if anything, it was probably the consequence of



Councillor Gerald Locke who won his seat with an ND election address.

REPORTING PROGRESS

AT the turn of the year the total received for the Peace Pledge Union's Headquarters Fund was £443 towards the aim for the whole year of £1,250. This means that we have not kept pace with the need and that we have fallen considerably short of the £625 which would be half the year's total at the halfway mark. It is true that we generally manage to make an extra effort and put on a final spurt in the last few weeks of the year, but we cannot go on relying on that. In any case to get too far



Twickenham shoppers watched this poster parade.

Locke defeated a candidate who had held his seat on Bingley Council for 24 years.

Gerard Locke sailed into the campaign for the Cullingworth division with an election address which pointed out that he was "a Quaker pacifist, a member of Christian Action and the Peace Pledge Union as well as Hon. Treasurer of the very active Brad-

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Much as we value the larger gifts of some of our friends, the week by week contribution of smaller amounts has been essential to the attainment of our objective in previous years.

In some ways our effort could be likened to a relay race which is divided into 26 parts. Each need not be of the same length nor run at the same speed, but if there is a continual fluffing in handing over the baton or a growing gap, it may leave the last of the team an impossible task.

So at the halfway stage I appeal to all to help us to catch up and to go into the second part without the serious handicap of having fallen too far behind.

The expenses of the PPU run at a regular pace through the year. At the recent meeting of National Council our accountant reported that expenditure was running according to estimates but income was not. Some of our bills have to be met: all of them should be paid promptly. You would rightly think it wrong if members of staff only worked in proportion to the money which comes in each day.

You rightly rely on all concerned to make a steady and continuous witness. May we also rely on you for regular and continuous support. It would be a great help and encouragement if you would help to give us a good start to the second half of the year, and by your donations this week wipe off the arrears.

STUART MORRIS, General Secretary.

For our aim and the result too date see above.

What figures I can put here next time depend on you.

Donations to the Peace Pledge Union, which are used for the work of the PPU, should be sent marked "Headquarters Fund," to the PPU Treasurer at Dick Sheppard House, Endsleigh St., London, W.C.1.



at the recent Civil Defence Display was preferable to leafleting the public. Servicemen and CD workers were interested in the information displayed. "We recommend co-operation, as far as is possible and compatible with our beliefs, as being infinitely preferable to hostility where CD is concerned," Hazel Slatter, Deputy Chairman of Reading and District YCND, told *Peace News*.

"The local CD put no restriction on the stand and in fact went to great lengths to make it known that CD could be of little or no use in a nuclear war and that 'ND' is more commonsense than CD."

At Stoke Newington (London) Annual Field Day in Clissold Park the Borough Council allowed the local CND to share a marquee with the Council's well-known Road Accident Prevention Committee.

A London Region CND Exhibition attracted considerable interest. A civil defence display at the close had to be abandoned owing to a thunderstorm.

Twickenham (Middlesex): Shoppers watched a Twickenham CND poster parade carrying banners used at Aldermaston pass through the main shopping centre.

Brighton: Some 200 people gathered in the Royal Pavilion for a meeting on "After the Summit—What?" heard Elizabeth



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Gerard Locke sailed into the campaign for the Cullingworth division with an election address which pointed out that he was "a Quaker pacifist, a member of Christian Action and the Peace Pledge Union as well as Hon. Treasurer of the very active Bradford Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament."

For extra measure he added: "I am in favour of abolishing Civil Defence, which I consider to be a complete waste of public money."

Commenting on the result the local *Guardian* declared editorially: "Mr. Locke was barely known in the village. The electors had scarcely heard of him. His election address stressed (nuclear disarmament) and suggested that weighty issues of this nature did have a place in local government. Perhaps it is time that candidates of all parties... began to consider nuclear disarmament with more attention."



Soldiers and CD workers at Reading Civil Defence Display found this ND stand of great interest.

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It is clear that war and threats of war have not in the past prevented the cruelties of despots, and the truth is that wars have not been fought in order to do so. It is equally clear, as Mr. Castleton himself shows, that the war against Hitler did nothing to save the inmates of Buchenwald, and certainly did nothing to save the Jews who perished in the gas chambers; if anything, it was probably the consequence of war that Hitler went to such appalling lengths, since before the war his main cruelty and injustice to the Jews was to exile and segregate them.

In any case the Second World War was not fought in order to save the Communists in the concentration camps, nor the Jews from persecution; if that had been the altruistic reason it would have begun years before 1939, and still might have ended in the same way, with a world shadowed by the menace of total destruction.

Moreover, it is untrue to say of pacifists, whatever may or may not be true about nuclear disarmers who are not pacifists, that they believe no worse thing could happen to a man than atomic death. In fact, Mr. Castleton ignored a very important phrase in Mrs. Collins' letter. She wrote: "It is the evil we are prepared to do to others that damages our immortal souls, not the evil that may be done to us." It seems to me that here, as a Christian, she stands on unassailable ground; it is not death, nor the fear of death that is the basic force behind the call for unilateral disarmament, but the rejection of the immorality of killing by the use of these monstrous weapons.

The idea that a choice must be made between Russian Communist domination and total destruction has been continuously fostered by Government and Press, and those who accept this position may possibly be sincere Christians, but they are nevertheless, by their acceptance, denying the existence of good. To do so is to deny the basic principle of the Christian teaching and the moral standards of which the Western world is so proud.

It is suggested that pacifists should think again; perhaps it would be more useful for those who welcomed Russia as an ally in the last war to think again, and to face the fact that the present dilemma arises directly from that war, which did nothing to free the world from the threat of totalitarianism. War has failed, and always will fail, to make peace; pacifism has yet to be tried. It is war supporters who should have second thoughts.

Cuba's oil

THE greater part of the British press is inclined to regard the Cuban oil dispute as an ideological struggle, and even part of the great East-West conflict. Some comparisons have even been made with Britain's own experience of the seizure of the Abadan refinery in Persia during the days of the British Labour Government.

The Americans don't seem to share this view, even if some American businessmen who supported Castro are now disappointed with him. The seizure of the Cuban refineries was due to events which began in Venezuela and not in the United States; and President Betancourt of Venezuela is certainly a man of the Left (even if his Leftism does not go as far as that of Castro). I am rather inclined to regard the dispute as mainly economic. The Russians have offered Cuba cheaper oil than Venezuela was able to supply, in spite of the difference in distance. Who could blame the Cubans if they accepted that offer? The Russians have also—in the trade negotiations recently held in London—offered Britain cheaper oil. Some of the other oil suppliers have immediately followed suit and lowered their prices. The result is cheaper petrol in Britain. British miners may have some objections to the increased use of oil, just as they objected to the replacement of coal by atomic power. The oil millionaires, however, do not seem to be worried—to judge from the party which Paul Getty gave the other night—about any losses because of this lowering of the price.

Some people are afraid that the Russians are using their oil trade for political purposes and that they are trying to buy political sympathies in Cuba with cheaper oil. The Americans tried to do the same by subsidising oil from Cuba. They have found that you cannot buy sympathies and loyalty for dollars. The Russians may have the same experience with roubles.

Six and Seven

THE past week has seen the coming into effect of EFTA, the European Free Trade Area, which means lowered duties between Britain, the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland and Austria. It is "the done thing" in Britain to express regrets that a bridge has not yet been built between EFTA and the "Inner Six," the other economic grouping in Europe. The division of Western Europe into two trading blocs is regarded as a calamity.

The other EFTA countries do not share this regret. The Scandinavian countries may derive greater economic benefits from trading with Britain than with the European continent. This is, however, not the case with Switzerland and Austria, whose main trade has been with the "Inner Six" and who must now make a re-orientation of their whole foreign trade. The reason for these

COMMENTARY

By

Bjoern Hallstroem

countries (and also Sweden) keeping away from the "Inner Six" is that this latter bloc exists for something more than facilitating mutual trade. All the "Inner Six" are members of NATO and their co-operation covers the military and political fields. It is against the neutrality of Sweden, Austria and Switzerland to take part in such co-operation. It would also be against the neutrality of such countries as Finland and Ireland, who have so far kept outside both blocs, but who may join EFTA.

Fishing dispute

THE "fishing war" between Britain and Iceland is "hotting up." The latest incidents have not been serious, and one of them closed with the ships' crews on both sides wishing each other "good night and sweet dreams." There may, however, be hotheads on both sides who can turn the incidents into something more serious. All incidents have taken place near the island of Grimsey, well known in Scottish literature and situated on the Arctic Circle about 25 miles north of Iceland.

The British trawlers and their naval escort vessels claimed that they were fishing outside the Icelandic twelve-mile-limit which is now tacitly recognised by Britain. The Icelanders, however, claim that the waters around Grimsey are inside the limit. It all depends on whether you count the limit from the Icelandic mainland or from the Island of Grimsey. The abortive Geneva Conference on the law of the sea never reached the stage of defining the basis for calculation of any limits.

The British Government did not give the naval units any directions in this respect when they were sent out again to the Icelandic fishing waters. It was all left to the decision of the "man on the spot."

This British principle of giving "the man on the spot" almost unlimited power has been disastrous in many cases, at home as well as abroad. There is at present considerable propaganda in Britain for the introduction of an office similar to that of the Scandinavian "Ombudsman." What most people don't seem to recognise is that the word "Ombudsman" simply means representative and is used by Scandinavian trade union officials, commercial travellers and others on their visiting cards. The full title is "Parliamentary Representative of Justice." It seems to me that the greatest difficulty, which may make it impossible ever to get such an office established in Britain, is this very principle of leaving

decisions to "the man on the spot." It is the duty of the Scandinavian "Representatives of Justice" to see that every official "on the spot" acts in accordance with the regulations for his office. But it is impossible to interfere if every official is entitled to make decisions on his own.

Spain in NATO?

THE visit to Britain of Spanish Foreign Minister Castiella has caused greater protests than that of any other foreign dignitary in recent years. There have been many changes in the opinions of the British people since the war. There has, however, been no change in opinion about Franco Spain.

Many people object to Castiella on the grounds that he was pro-German during the war and that Hitler gave him the Iron Cross. This may not be a valid reason for protest, as Britain has received many former enemies, even German generals who fought actively against British forces during the war. The main reason for Castiella's visit—at least, according to his own wishes and those of Franco himself—is to prepare the way for Spain's entry into NATO. It is said that Adenauer, de Gaulle and Eisenhower are backing Franco's entry, but that it is opposed by Belgium, Denmark and Norway. These three countries are asking what it is that NATO is supposed to defend.

Norwegian journalists asked Mr. Macmillan questions on this subject of Spain and NATO at his recent press conference in Oslo. He replied that only the NATO Council could decide about membership, and he ventured into some speculations about a change of Government in Spain. Many people are hoping for a restoration of the Spanish Monarchy under Juan, especially since Juan has given a pledge to re-establish democracy in Spain. But Franco opposes Juan for precisely that reason and wants his son, Juan Carlos, to become the future King of Spain on condition that Juan Carlos upholds the rule of the Falange Party. Juan Carlos, however, seems unprepared to give such an undertaking—and Franco has apparently shelved the whole question of the succession.

The succession to Franco may be solved in quite another way. It is worth speculating on the fact that Castiella is the first Spanish official visitor to Britain since the visit of King Alfonso in 1929. King Alfonso's days were already numbered when he was received in state in London—and he was overthrown less than a year later.

Mr. Selwyn Lloyd has received a memorandum from several MPs from all Parties regarding the recent persecutions of Protestants in Spain, and the hope has been expressed that he should take up this matter with Castiella. However, the *Daily Telegraph* has declared that the question of the Spanish Protestants, as well as that of Gibraltar, would be "played down" during the visit.

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A Government ban

THE Eastern Nigerian Government has banned South African goods and the services of South African agencies.

In a circular issued on June 29 by the Premier's Office, Government departments, corporations and local government councils have been instructed not to purchase South African goods or use any services offered by South African organisations.

The regional Government has also appealed to the public to co-operate with it in making the ban effective. A motion against South Africa was approved by the regional legislature earlier this year.

Profiting by war

FOREIGN Secretary Selwyn Lloyd refused last week to invite the summit nations to investigate "the respective manufacturers who profit by war and by preparations for war, with a view to those nations joining in international control of such manufacturers."

The refusal was in answer to a request from Mr. Hector Hughes, MP, in the House of Commons on June 29. The Foreign Secretary said that "the scale and nature of arms production is controlled not by the manufacturers but by orders from governments."

He added that Mr. Hughes' suggestion about arms manufacturers was "an old-fashioned idea."

Old-fashioned contract

THE US Air Force last week awarded an \$81,567,000 contract to the American Machine and Foundry Company to build 36 new launching systems for the Titan inter-continental ballistic missile.

This work on the Titan (which has a

5,500-mile range and is stored underground) brings the Company's share of the missile programme to \$166,000,000, according to *Time* magazine of July 4.

A five-year campaign

THE United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation last Friday launched an international campaign for better understanding of the problem of providing enough food.

Mr. B. R. Sen, the director-general of FAO, opened the Freedom from Hunger Campaign at the organisation's headquarters in Rome. He said that hunger is seldom the result of nature's harshness; it is often the result of ignorance and human failure. The campaign will last five years.

Dictatorship in Pakistan

KARACHI airport police on Monday impounded the passport of Mr. Z. H. Lari, president of the Karachi Bar Association and a former Judge of West Pakistan.

He caused a stir last year when he made a demand for the immediate restoration of democracy in Pakistan. This May he again criticised the régime for "the complete withdrawal of freedom of speech and association."

Weapons: Joint control?

MR. DIEFENBAKER told the Canadian House of Commons on Monday that nuclear weapons will not be allowed in Canada, even on bases leased to the United States Air Force, unless the Canadian Government shares in their control.

Under United States law, nuclear weapons cannot be moved to another country unless they remain under American control.

Weapons: Delegated control?

THE United States would give positive support if Germany should apply for long-range, offensive guided missiles, Mr. Wilber Brucker, the American Secretary for the Army, said in Bonn on Monday. He specifically referred to the Polaris.

The United States, he continued, would support any NATO proposals that the operational control of nuclear weapons, at present exclusively American, should be further delegated to members of NATO.



The Bloodhound missile to date has cost "about £45,000,000" on development and proving (but not production), the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Aviation told Frank Allaun, MP, in the House of Commons on June 20.

Recruitment publicity for Britain's armed forces in the financial year 1959-60 was £1,206,245 (£21 per person recruited), the Minister of Defence told Mr. Christopher Mayhew, MP, in a Parliamentary Written Answer on June 20.

President Nkrumah of Ghana said on Monday that he would call for a conference of all the uncommitted countries of the world to form a non-nuclear third force—"a war-preventing force"—between the Eastern and Western blocs.

Among 24 detainees released from Pieter-

maritzburg jail on Monday was Mr. Peter Brown, national chairman of the South African Liberal Party.

The Defence Ministry in Bonn announced last Friday that 269,000 West Germans are now under arms, compared with 218,000 12 months ago.

Prime Minister Macmillan will not appoint a Minister for Peace and Disarmament, he told Mr. Maurice Edelman, MP, in the House of Commons on June 30.

"... great clarity, issues that must be taken into account ..."

Sir STEPHEN KING-HALL'S

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5 Caledonian Rd., London, N.1.

Visit for guardroom C.O.

Peace News Reporter

GEOFFREY HUTCHINSON, 23-year-old Aldermaston marcher and Christian pacifist, who was arrested on June 25 and put in the guardroom at Queen Elizabeth Barracks, Crookham, Hants, for refusing to wear uniform (as reported in *Peace News* last week), was visited last Monday by *Peace News* reader C. W. Hope Gill.

Mr. Gill told a *Peace News* reporter that the exact charge against Geoffrey Hutchinson and the name of his defending officer for the court martial are not yet known.

The prisoner is reported as being cheerful and generally comfortable apart from the petty restrictions. He is getting on very well with everyone at the camp, many of whom are showing considerable interest in his refusal to do military service.

William Worthy

● FROM PAGE ONE

Cuban people dumped the Revolution in the Gulf of Mexico and returned to "the good old days" when the U.S. Ambassador and large Yankee investors shared control with the Cuban oligarchy of the island's internal affairs and conducted Cuba's satellite foreign policy.

Until 1959, I am told, the U.S. Ambassador and his subordinates crudely and routinely summoned Batista's officials to the Embassy instead of going to the Foreign Ministry, as diplomatic protocol requires.

INTERVENTION

Even if camouflaged under the aegis of the puppet Organisation of American States, military intervention in nationalistic Cuba would be an immediate disaster for both countries. Economically it could set Cuba back several decades, and would turn this beautiful island into the hell of another Hungary and another Algeria. Undoubtedly

NOW IT'S LEGAL TO WHIP

South African detainees face new threat

From Basil Delaine

JOHANNESBURG

WHIPPING—that is the punishment South African detainees may be sentenced to by prison officials if the detainee refuses to work.

This ruling under the emergency regulations was announced last week—on the 89th day of the emergency—by three judges in Maritzburg supreme court.

Meanwhile Minister of Justice Erasmus has announced that 1,200 to 1,600 emergency detainees will be released in the next week.

Some of them, it seems, will return to virtual house arrest. It is reported that their restriction will include a ban on visits

to cinemas, dances and other social functions unless a magistrate's permission is obtained. Detainees must remain in their homes after 8 p.m. There is also a ban on communicating with the press and with other ex-detainees. After the present batch of releases some 1,400 detainees remain jailed until investigations on them are completed.

The state of emergency has been lifted already in some magisterial districts, but it remains in all big towns and cities.

Letters to the Editor

Civil Defence

SOME readers may have thought James Cameron's articles on Civil Defence (PN, June 17) exaggerated.

I recently enquired into the warning system for Warwickshire. The head of Civil Defence for the county told me there was a comprehensive system covering the whole county—after a delay in which he presumably had to check up on this himself.

Fifty people stopped in the street knew nothing of it, nor did two mayors, nor a Civil Defence group, one of whose members asked "What bomb?"

Contacted again, the head of Civil Defence said that there was certainly an alarm system, but so that it should not in fact alarm anyone, it was the same as the fire alarm. Pressed further, he said that people would be told about it "when the time came." In four minutes?—ANTHONY GRAHAM-WHITE, Rose Bruford, Drama College, Sidcup, Kent.

Wall daubing

UNLIKE David Elliot (PN, June 17) I feel that wall daubing can only have an adverse effect on the public's attitude to the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. From the remarks of my anti-CND friends I realise that at best it makes us appear irresponsible children, and at worst it puts us

garet Hall, Oxford, from July 30 to August 5. The idea of this residential conference, arranged by the Oxford Committee for Famine Relief, is to give people not professionally involved a chance to learn about the problems facing under-developed countries (with particular reference to food production and population growth) from some of the world's leading authorities.

Lecturers include Lord Boyd-Orr, Dr. Arnold Toynbee, Sir John Russell and technical experts. There will also be discussions and films, and every afternoon will be free for recreation. The cost is £9 10s. (students £6), and I am sure that any of your readers able to attend will find the occasion well worth while. Full details may be obtained from The Hon. Richard Hill, Oxfam, 17 Broad Street, Oxford.—HUGH FAULKNER, 54 Courtenay Gardens, Upminster, Essex.

Non-violent defence

MAY I appeal to all pacifists to give renewed support to Commander Sir Stephen King-Hall's proposals for non-violent defence. Far more publicity to actual achievements by the methods of peace seems to be necessary to enlighten and condition the public mind for the acceptance of pacifism.

Pacifism triumphant in action abounds in innumerable instances if we care to look among the records of morally courageous

Indications are that the Government intends withdrawing emergency regulations all over the country—except the one by which they can detain people without trial.

This means that the Government is not giving much away, because detention powers are the most feared and most substantial part of Government action under emergency regulations.

Forced labour

GREAT anxiety is being felt in the townships as more and more Africans are disappearing—arrested and detained under Article 4B.

These people are jailed for the duration of the emergency, or for as long as the Minister of Justice wants, for not having passes, jobs, a place to stay or the right to be in an urban area. They are labelled by the Government as "idlers."

What causes most worry is that when enquiries are made at jails the men are found not to be there.

What happens, according to reports, is that detainees of this category are tried secretly in jail by a magistrate and then sent to "rehabilitation centres." From these centres they are sent to forced labour on farms.

14-year-old shot

POLICE spotted three White boys allegedly breaking into a shop in Johannesburg the other night.

The boys saw the police and ran. The police opened fire. One boy dropped—shot through the neck.

He died in hospital that same night. His age? Fourteen years.

FOOTNOTE: Basil Delaine has been questioned by a special branch officer in Johannesburg. Questions were asked concerning his PN story about Pan-Africanist activities and the smuggling of their leaders' orders from the jail to the townships. A special branch man wanted "further information" and the identity of his sources.

Basil Delaine declined to reveal this information, quoting the unwritten universal

Until 1959, I am told, the U.S. Ambassador and his subordinates crudely and routinely summoned Batista's officials to the Embassy instead of going to the Foreign Ministry, as diplomatic protocol requires.

INTERVENTION

Even if camouflaged under the aegis of the puppet Organisation of American States, military intervention in nationalistic Cuba would be an immediate disaster for both countries. Economically it could set Cuba back several decades, and would turn this beautiful island into the hell of another Hungary and another Algeria. Undoubtedly teen-aged U.S. marines would be indoctrinated in advance to believe that their "crusade" would "liberate" Cuba from the "tyranny" of Fidel Castro. The bloody tragedy would come when those same innocent marines would learn the hard way that the Cuban people are prepared to die for the Revolution and will not permit the wealthy and over-privileged United States to turn back the clock of history.

From Havana I have already written a letter giving my impressions of Cuba to A. Philip Randolph, President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a man of great moral power. On my return home I shall have discussions with him and other Negro leaders who are independent of the bone-crushing pressures of the Government and of the business community. I shall tell them that Negroes above all cannot tolerate military intervention into any country in this day and age, and that we must mobilise "Hands Off Cuba" sentiment. For history teaches us that freedom is indivisible.

The struggle of 18,000,000 Negroes for equality and justice in the United States will have little meaning if, 90 miles south of our border, 6,000,000 Cubans are denied the freedom to run their country according to twentieth century concepts of true independence and to set a beacon example for the rest of the exploited countries of Latin America.

In PN next week

Bryan Reed, Secretary of the Central Board for Conscientious Objectors, explains in an article specially written for Peace News the way in which the call-up is expected to end, what this means for British COs, and how their interests will continue to be watched in the future.

ence said that there should not in fact alarm anyone, it was the same as the fire alarm. Pressed further, he said that people would be told about it "when the time came." In four minutes?—ANTHONY GRAHAM-WHITE, Rose Bruford, Drama College, Sidcup, Kent.

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Therefore we are confronted with additional and self-imposed difficulties when we attempt to convert the non-believers or the apathetic who already have a low opinion of us because of such activities.—ANNE PETTER, 90, Armstrong Avenue, Woodford Green, Essex.

Oxfam conference

READERS of Peace News will, I know, be in sympathy with the aims of the United Nations' five-year "Freedom from Hunger" campaign, i.e., to make the "haves" more aware of the problems facing under-developed countries, and to intensify the research and field work carried on since 1945 by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO).

That is why I venture to call their attention, through your columns, to a unique holiday conference to be held at Lady Mar-

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A Discourse on the concept of
Jerusalemite Catholicism
by George M. Gregory

TEABREAK

A discussion, also led by George M. Gregory, of a plan for a Christian pacifist march and Peace Crusade to Canterbury in late August.

ALL WELCOME

*Jerusalem means "City of Peace"

be obtained from The Hon. Richard Hill, Oxfam, 17 Broad Street, Oxford.—HUGH FAULKNER, 54 Courtenay Gardens, Upminster, Essex.

Non-violent defence

MAY I appeal to all pacifists to give renewed support to Commander Sir Stephen King-Hall's proposals for non-violent defence. Far more publicity to actual achievements by the methods of peace seems to be necessary to enlighten and condition the public mind for the acceptance of pacifism.

Pacifism triumphant in action abounds in innumerable instances if we care to look among the records of morally courageous men and women.

Ruth Fry did a valuable piece of work in collecting some instances of VICTORIES WITHOUT VIOLENCE, but that number far from exhausts the list.

We must appeal to the anti-nuclear supporters who, like Frank Cousins, still proclaim their readiness to defend our country with conventional weapons to come the whole way.—JOSEPH G. H. JACKSON, 19, Coombe Gdns., Ensbury Park, Bourne-mouth.

Anti-semitism

UNDER "Aspects of Non-violence" (PN, May 13) it stated that "If everybody had worn the yellow Star of David the attempted discrimination against the Jews would have been defeated." Wasn't this tried in Denmark after an announcement by King Frederick?—JOHN KRUSE, Stjordal, Norway.

Dogs for food

THE Government of Pakistan is intending to export her stray dogs to Korea to be slaughtered for soup. Anybody who knows what transportation is like for animals in the East will realise something of the torture these dogs will have to endure before reaching their final destruction and painful end. Apart from the cruelty involved, few dogs are healthy, and it is impossible to estimate how much disease may not be spread amongst the human beings who may use them for food.—GUS SEWELL, 17, Norfolk Terrace, Brighton.

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through the neck.
He died in hospital that same night. His age? Fourteen years.

FOOTNOTE: Basil Delaine has been questioned by a special branch officer in Johannesburg. Questions were asked concerning his PN story about Pan-Africanist activities and the smuggling of their leaders' orders from the jail to the townships. A special branch man wanted "further information" and the identity of his sources.

Basil Delaine declined to reveal this information, quoting the unwritten universal newspaperman's ethics that names and informants are never divulged.

The policeman, who was courteous throughout the interview, said he would have to "make a report."

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PEACE NEWS STORY STARTS FERMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA

Apartheid: A challenge to Scouts

PEACE NEWS REPORTER

THE Johannesburg Sunday Times has published a reply to the comments made in Peace News on April 29 about apartheid in the South African Boy Scout movement.

Under a large headline "World move to 'expel' SA Boy Scouts," a reporter told Sunday Times readers:

Attempts are being made to have the Boy Scouts Association of South Africa expelled from the International Scouts Conference—because the South African body practises what has been called "voluntary apartheid."

The international commissioner for Scouts in South Africa, Major G. Mark Hussey, told me that repeated attempts were being made by the peace movement, more particularly in the Scandinavian countries, to make South Africa toe the line.

He was commenting on an attack in Peace News, the journal of the British peace movement, which points out that there are separate organisations in South Africa, while only Whites may belong to the Boy Scouts proper.

"The most terrible thing of all," says the paper, "is that these divisions were not forced by the Government down the throats of the movement, but were voluntarily introduced."

FACT OVERLOOKED

It calls on scouts all over the world to resign—"if the position is not remedied at once."

Major Hussey said one important fact was always overlooked by these critics—the South African system had been suggested by Lord Baden-Powell himself.

"The founder of our movement foresaw the problems in this country," Major Hussey said. "The system was not introduced because of racial discrimination but

because of differences of culture, education and opportunity, among others."

The South African policy had been fully endorsed by the International Scouts Bureau, whose headquarters are in Canada.

"Besides, in each of the three non-White organisations, the highest posts are held by non-Whites themselves," Major Hussey added.

Writing in his South African inter-racial journal, Contact, Patrick Duncan, son of a former Governor General of South Africa, questions the truth of Major Hussey's reply:

"If he were telling the truth the scouting movement should have at least invited children of English-speaking professional people, irrespective of colour, to join the

"big brother" section (now all-White). The movement does not do this.

"If he were telling the truth why does the South African movement not segregate Afrikaner scouts who are culturally different?"

"Apartheid scouting cannot dismiss the righteous anger of the world's scouts as easily as this. Major Hussey will learn that South African scouting can have apartheid; or it can have international recognition. But it cannot have both."

It was from Contact that Peace News first learned of the practice of apartheid in the movement.

Asked to comment on Major Hussey's assertions that both Lord Baden-Powell and the International Scouts Bureau had endorsed the South African policy, Mr. Dennis, assistant to the Press and Publicity Secretary of the Boy Scouts Association in London, told Peace News last week that this was the first his office had heard of the matter. Neither the founder of the Boy Scout Movement nor its International Bureau had endorsed apartheid.

£30,000 FOR WAR ON WANT

Peace News Reporter

STEADILY increasing public interest in world poverty and a rapid increase in the work of the organisation were reported at the Annual General Meeting of War on Want in London recently.

In the past year 120 new branches had been set up throughout the country, and more than £30,000 had been received for relief and economic development in Algeria, Tunisia, Agadir, Bangalore and many other parts of the world.

Mr. Hilary Marquand, MP, who has become Technical Adviser to War on Want, stressed the primary importance of educational work.

Fenner Brockway, MP, who had just returned from Tunisia where he had met the Algerian Provisional Government, told the meeting: "I honestly think there is some hope of a cease fire and an end of

He said he had been appalled by the conditions in which he found the Algerian refugees living. For example, in the camp which was described as the best of the refugee centres only one third of the children were receiving milk, and a medical assistant had told him that teeth were rotting and bones were becoming soft from lack of calcium. Even if the war did come to an end, the relief work being done with the help of War on Want would still be needed for a long time.

The meeting welcomed Mr. James Griffiths, MP, as the new treasurer of the movement of which Mr. Griffiths is one of the founders.

FOOTNOTE: Money donated to specific War on Wants projects goes direct without one penny being spent on expenses. All workers and officers are honorary.

David McReynolds



This profile of David McReynolds, a regular Peace News columnist, is the first of a series of short profiles of American pacifists and radicals by Douglas Gorsline, an American artist and contributor to Liberation magazine.

David McReynolds was born in Los Angeles in 1929, and attended schools there. He graduated from University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA) in 1953.

During this time he was active in young pacifist movements, and held a chairmanship for a time, edited publications, and was otherwise active. He helped to support himself by working in hot dog stands, ditch digging, and meter reading. He lost this latter job as a security risk.

In 1951 he became a convinced radical socialist.

During the period 1951-4, he lived in San Francisco's Venice (West) in a bohemian milieu, and also had contacts among Beat types who were later to adopt this as a kind of motherland.

About 1954 or '55 he was arrested for objecting to conscription, but after a series of legal encounters fortunately escaped in-

UNIVERSAL RELIGION PACIFIST FELLOWSHIP

Service 3.30. Sunday, July 10.

Peace News, 5 Caledonian Rd., King's Cross.

Discourse—F. H. Amplett Micklewright

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Havelock Ellis.

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AWARD FOR U.S. QUAKER

PEACE NEWS REPORTER

LOUISE WOOD, an American Quaker who has served with the American Friends Service Committee in Europe for the past fourteen years, received a citation from Bryn Mawr College in Pennsylvania on June 4 in recognition of her contribution to international understanding.

Louise Wood is now the Committee's representative in Italy, where support is being given to a number of independent Italian organisations working to develop literacy and community awareness in that country.

Louise Wood is a member of the board of directors of the Conference of Internationally-Minded Schools, which is a group of Swiss, French, German, English and Dutch schools, officially accredited to UNESCO, which are making a special effort to widen the international understanding of their students.

Fylingdales and things hoped for

Larger congregations at the Methodist churches in at least two villages, a general strengthening of Methodist life in the area, opportunities for chaplaincy work, and more employment for local people—these are some of the things hoped for in the Whitby circuit, Yorkshire, following news that a £43,000,000 Anglo-American ballistic missile early warning station is to be built on Fylingdales Moor.—Methodist Recorder.

assistant to a dentist, but that teeth were rotting and bones were becoming soft from lack of calcium. Even if the war did come to an end, the relief work being done with the help of War on Want would still be needed for a long time.

The meeting welcomed Mr. James Griffiths, MP, as the new treasurer of the movement of which Mr. Griffiths is one of the founders.

FOOTNOTE: Money donated to specific War on Wants projects goes direct without one penny being spent on expenses. All workers and officers are honorary.

Algeria could lead to world war —BOURDET Peace News Reporter

PEOPLE everywhere must press the French Government to ensure peace and freedom for Algeria.

This was emphasised by the speakers at a "Stop the War in Algeria" meeting held in London on June 24.

Claud Bourdet, Editor of *France Observateur*, and Fenner Brockway warned the meeting that if the negotiations opening in Paris that weekend were to fail, world peace might well be in jeopardy.

The Algerians alone, the meeting was told, could not beat the French army, which was bolstered up by NATO and by direct military aid from the USA which had been running at the rate of £450,000 a day for the past ten years.

A world war by proxy would develop in North Africa if the Chinese came to Algeria's aid with supplies of arms.

Labour and trade union speakers, Anthony Wedgwood Benn, Fenner Brockway, MP, John Baird, MP, and John Horner of the Fire Brigades Union, all stressed the poor record of the international socialist and trade union movements which had failed to come out in support of the Algerian people in their struggle for freedom.

After a speaker from the United Kingdom Committee for Algerian Refugees, Miss Sheila Bagnall, had outlined the aid which it was hoped to send out to North Africa from this country a collection of £170 was taken, probably more than £1 per head of the audience.

ship for a time, came back to the country otherwise active. He helped to support himself by working in hot dog stands, ditch digging, and meter reading. He lost this latter job as a security risk.

In 1951 he became a convinced radical socialist.

During the period 1951-4, he lived in San Francisco's Venice (West) in a bohemian milieu, and also had contacts among Beat types who were later to adopt this as a kind of motherland.

About 1954 or '55 he was arrested for objecting to conscription, but after a series of legal encounters fortunately escaped incarceration.

For some time he had known, and been greatly influenced by, Bayard Rustin, and it was suggested that he move to New York and become Editorial Secretary of *Liberation* magazine then beginning publication in 1956. After considerable self-questioning as to how complete his involvement in the difficult practical aspects of the radical commitment should be, he has since that time accepted this responsibility. He is now widely known as a radical spokesman for the younger generation in America, who travels widely and writes voluminously for the cause. His view is always that of the non-violent, radical, pacifist-socialist.

At the moment Dave feels that the American White student is at last breaking out of his conformist shell, and moving from the Beat phase into engagement with the realities of contemporary radical fact. For this, of course, the Negro student has been the chief incitement. History, in all its lush irony, has now chosen the great-grandson of black slaves to serve as spiritual mentor to his former overseer's descendant.

On the eve of the arrival of Castiella,
Franco's Iron Cross Foreign Secretary.

FREEDOM FOR SPAIN MARCH AND RALLY

Sunday, July 10th

March: Marble Arch 2.30 p.m.

Rally: Trafalgar Square 3.30 p.m.

Speakers: Jim Griffiths, M.P., Bob Edwards, M.P., Dr. Donald Soper, Manuella Sykes, Elwyn Jones, Q.C., M.P., and others.

Details from: Spanish Democrats' Defence Committee, Transport House, Smith Square, S.W.1, and Spanish Ex-Servicemen's Association.

LOVE AND HATE

How can civilisation develop in such a way as to enable people to love more and hate less? A science aimed at understanding love and hate in order to help answer this question is surely a moral science. That psycho-analysis is such a science is the theme of Philip Rieff's scrupulously searching critical study of Freud. In demonstrating that Freud's scientific structure is inseparable from his ethical intent, Rieff argues that it cannot be otherwise in any "concern with the distinctively human that is truly scientific."

Freud: Mind of the Moralist, by Philip Rieff. Gollancz, 30s.

FREUD'S basic view of the ambivalence of man, of the contradictory pressures generated by universally underlying impulses, leads him to see a complex dualism in civilisation, even an inherent contradiction which renders it precarious.

It is only the development of civilisation that brings into being man's distinctive capacity to perceive inner and outer reality and to make choices which are accordingly free and rational. Yet, it is the twisting of psychic energies to serve its demands that has made civilisation possible.

The capacity to choose is stunted lest, from love or hate, men make the "wrong" choices, choices which threaten the development of civilisation. Morality enforces the "right" choices by repression. But repression makes men sick, and sick men cannot make moral choices. For a moral choice can only be a conscious choice, a free one. Repression renders one incapable of being

Books received

SOUTH AFRICA—Two views of separate development by S. Pienaar and Anthony Sampson. (Oxford University Press, 5s.) Two journalists debate the practicability and wisdom of apartheid.

THE INTRUDER, by Charles Beaumont. (Muller, 16s.) A novel about the effects of segregation in the South of the United States.

CAN WE END THE COLD WAR? by Leo Perla. (Macmillan, New York, \$4.50, 35s.) A study in American foreign policy.

CONTROLS FOR OUTER SPACE, by Philip C. Jessup and Howard J. Taubenfeld. (Oxford University Press, 35s.)

BY THEN MANKIND WILL HAVE CEASED TO EXIST, by H. A. van Mierlo. (A. H. Stockwell, 10s, 6d.)

THE VOICE OF THE UNINVOLVED, by C.

By Andrew Martin

who taught history and politics at Columbia College, New York, and is now engaged on political research in England.

conscious of the choices to be made, and thus morally sick. To become healthy is to become conscious, and this is the moral imperative in the Freudian ethic.

To become capable of moral choice, a choice between love and hate, then, the morally sick must seek liberation from the moral mechanism of civilisation. But the attainment of the goal of therapy, self-understanding, does not entail a choice of love rather than hate. Against conventional morality, Rieff suggests, Freud affirms only an "ethic of honesty" which compels recognition of the impulses of both love and hate. Since "honesty has no content," Rieff concludes that "at the critical moment, the Freudian ethic . . . ceases to be helpful."

It is perhaps this incompleteness of psychoanalysis as an ethic that led Freud to reject the possibility of a Utopian society of free men which might seem implicit in the goal of psychotherapy. Viewing aggression as "the main problem of humanity," Freud

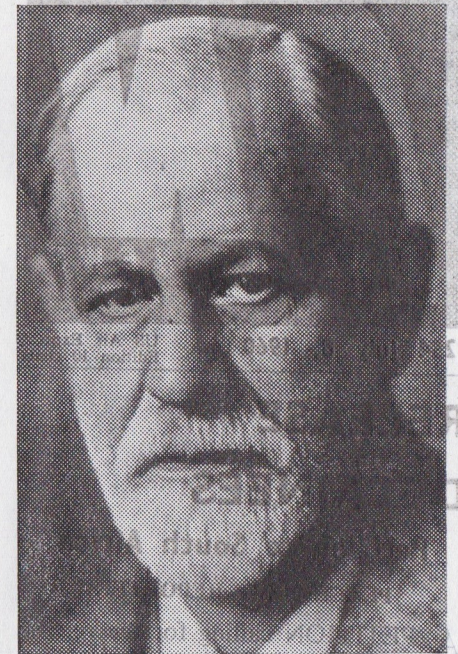
was "ambivalent toward repressive culture: its major critic and yet defender of its necessity."

However, is repression the only way to solve the problem of aggression? Or does the reliance of civilisation on repression reflect an inadequate and self-defeating solution involved in the particular way in which civilisation has developed so far?

Freud's pessimism about the possibilities of a civilisation freer of both violence and repression would seem at least partly due to the psychological reductionism which, as Rieff points out, characterises Freud's approach to history and culture. Reducing all social processes to the psychic energies motivating the participants cannot explain the development and functioning of social institutions. It is in fact inconsistent with the very variety and complexity of the ways in which, according to Freud himself, impulses are combined in action.

★ This does not diminish Freud's distinctive achievement. There is no ground for substituting an assumption that man is by nature good, or, for that matter, bad, for Freud's more subtle view of man's ambivalent nature—in effect, morally neutral by nature. If men are to choose love rather than hate it can only be in a civilisation that enables them to. We can hardly hope to learn how such a civilisation can develop without understanding what Freud would have us know about ourselves.

But psycho-analysis without a systematic understanding of how changing institutions make men's impulses serve varying ends, sometimes creative, sometimes tragic, cannot tell us whether such a civilisation is possible. What does seem clear is that the possibility of such a civilisation must rest insecurely on hope until there is a social science committed to a concern for humanity as thorough as that which informed Freud's moral science.



Freud's basic view of man led him to see an inherent contradiction in civilisation.

Teacher's discovery

" . . . I (a teacher) find it rather alarming that a third of them (my students) take it for granted that the human race will be extinct by then (1985). Half of the rest expect over-population on a scale that will make war almost welcome.

"These are college freshmen, who by temperament ought to be optimists. But a third of them soberly expect—unless we change our ways—to be dead of radiation before they are 45.

"Maybe there is more backing in this country for disarmament (and birth control) than our Government seems to realise."—from a letter, dated January 27, in The New York Times.

The Gospel according to O and M

THERE was a time when young people thought in terms of becoming

Repent; for the kingdom of heaven is worth thinking about. (Matt. 4: 17.)

The recent televising of the brothers Kapek's *Insect Play*, with its terrifying ant-bean sequence, reminds that

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THE VOICE OF THE UNINVOLVED, by C. Rajagopalachari. (Publications Division, Government of India, Rs. 2.50, 5s. 6d.)

Pamphlets:

The Target is Man, by Philip G. Altbach. (Committee for Nonviolent Action, New York, 15 cents, 1s., 3d.) An account of chemical and biological warfare.

1960 Africa's Year of Destiny, by Fenner Brockway. (Movement for Colonial Freedom, 6d.)

The Early Christian and Modern Man, by Gwynn Evans. (Plough Publishing House, 1s.)

The Pacifist Ethic and Humanism, by Philip G. Altbach. (Student Peace Union, USA, 6d.)

Economic Thought of Mahatma Gandhi, by Kenneth Rivett. (Allied Publishers Private Ltd., New Delhi, 1 Rupee, 2s. 6d.)

NATO and the Alliances, by Stuart Hall, and **Not East—Not West**, by Michael L. Howard. Two discussion pamphlets issued by the London Region Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (6d. each).

The Hazards of Atomic Radiation, by the University Group on Defence Policy. (1s.) This, the second of the University Defence Group's publications, is an account of the present state of knowledge about radiation dangers.

Oppression. (Fellowship of Reconciliation, 6d.) This is André Trocmé's Alex Wood lecture reviewed in PN last week. It deals with the Church's attitude to oppression.

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The Gospel according to O and M

THERE was a time when young people thought in terms of becoming carpenters, sailors, electricians, actors, merchants or schoolmasters. Now, to judge by the Appointments Vacant columns in the top papers, they think of becoming work study consultants, sales executives, copy chiefs, distribution planners, research officers, aerelasticians, systems engineers, logical designers, and output programmers.

In these days of time-and-motion study, and the science of organisation-and-methods, it is necessary to be complex in order to be efficient. No longer the clumsy old-fashioned measuring of status by achievements. Your status now depends on diplomas and quotients. True, there are a few people left who muddle along in the old human way, such as charwomen and artists, but the number of rhinoceroses increases every day.

One field of thought which has been remiss in these modern matters is that of religious belief. In the interests of statistics and the divine right of facts, a team of time-and-motion experts have submitted the Gospels to analysis and study. A similar survey has been made of the life and manners of Christendom. On comparison, a number of interesting discrepancies emerged.

Organisation-and-method top people say that the written specification should always correspond *exactly* with the actual article, and with this in mind, they suggest a number of cogent revisions and amplifications of the text of the Gospels. Some of them are printed here. The additions and/or amendments are in italics.

And he (John) said unto them, *So far as is consistent with your own status and security*, do violence to no man. (Luke 3: 14.)

Jesus began to preach, and to say,

... sometimes creative, sometimes passive. What does seem clear is that the possibility of such a civilisation must rest insecurely on hope until there is a social science committed to a concern for humanity as thorough as that which informed Freud's moral science.

Repent: for the kingdom of heaven is *worth thinking about*. (Matt. 4: 17.)

Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, *knock him down, then turn to him the other also*. (Matt. 5: 39.)

But I say unto you, *having defeated them*, love your enemies. (Matt. 5: 40.) And forgive us our debts, as we forgive our debtors, *once they have paid us*. (Matt. 6: 12.)

Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, *without first taking precautions against moth, rust, and thieves*. (Matt. 6: 19.)

If any man will come after me, let him *take out adequate insurance*, then

By JACK SHEPHERD

deny himself, and take up his cross, and follow me. (Matt. 16: 24.)

Render therefore unto Caesar the things which are Caesar's; and unto God the things that are *left*. (Matt. 22: 21.) And ye shall hear of wars and rumours of wars: see that ye be *prepared*. (Matt. 24: 6.)

For all they that take the sword shall, *without adequate defence*, perish with the sword. (Matt. 26: 52.)

Does this not suggest something of the exciting future open to ministers of religion? Instead of just being known as parsons or priests, they can look forward to working as: Divine-human Relations Consultants, Status Security Valuers, Kingdom Constitution Copywriters, Reconciliation Assessors, Insurance (Eternal) Actuaries, Apocalyptic Armaments Supply Programmers. No more of this unscientific nonsense about the Kingdom of God being among us, with all its crazy bursts of inconvenient energy. Soon we shall be so subtly complex in our definitions, that words will cease to mean anything at all. And then we shall be able to drop the Crucifixion altogether.

change our ways—to be dead of radiation before they are 45.

"*Maybe there is more backing in this country for disarmament (and birth control) than our Government seems to realise.*"—from a letter, dated January 27, in The New York Times.

The recent televising of the brothers Kapek's *Insect Play*, with its terrifying ant-heap sequence, reminds one that such clear expositions of the horrible inanity of war are always popular in times of peace. The play was a big hit in the Twenties, and again in the late Forties. It wouldn't have done so well in the late Thirties. Lest we forget that popularity is a fickle jade, here is a true story for remembrance.

The General Council of the United Church of Canada, in the years 1932, 1934, 1936 and 1938, made four pronouncements of increasing force, condemning war as contrary to the mind and spirit of Christ. Then World War II broke out. No official remarks were forthcoming, so about 150 ministers and laymen published and signed a statement, quoting these official pronouncements, and putting themselves on record as determined to abide by the Church's own declarations. The Attorney General of Ontario then sent for a dignitary of the Church. The Sub-Executive of the General Council, as a result, issued a statement expressing indignation at this publication, and assuring that the Church did loyally support the war.

There is not much doubt that the majority feeling in the Church supported the General Council, but no repudiation of the four pronouncements was ever made. Indeed, since the war further and similar utterances have been issued. But not a mention of the years of betrayal. Who can doubt that the good, sincere people who make these pronouncements see no inconsistency in their record?

The Canadian Church is by no means alone in this extraordinary attitude. The trouble with Christ we must assume, is that He oversimplified matters, and was only a dreamer. So, if we can't alter the state of Christendom we had better, in the interests of honesty, alter the Gospels.

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RELEASE DETAINEES

Petition to South Africa

PEACE NEWS REPORTER

A PETITION calling for the release of people "of all races detained without trial in South Africa" is now being circulated in Britain in support of a campaign by the South African Freedom Association.

Thousands of detainees—despite several hundred releases—are still held in jail, and warrants have been served on them allowing their detention until March 31, next year. Some 9,000 Africans are thought to be in forced labour "work camps."

A memorandum issued from the Anti-Apartheid Committee asks everyone to protest to the Minister of Justice, Union Buildings, Pretoria, South Africa, demanding that:

1. Mothers with young children should be immediately released, at least on bail.
2. All detainees be charged and brought to trial before the courts or immediately released.
3. The International Red Cross or other responsible international agency be allowed access to any political prisoners, and their dependants, to assess hardship and recommend help where necessary. (The Defence and Aid Fund is already sending considerable help to dependants, and donations may be sent to 2 Amen Court, London, E.C.4.)
4. The Emergency be lifted throughout South Africa.

400-MILE MARCH IN SEPTEMBER

A THREE-WEEK march from Edinburgh to London is being organised for September by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

The 400-mile march will start on Saturday, September 3, and pass through major cities before arriving in London on Saturday, September 24. Cities on the route include Carlisle, Preston, Manchester, then several industrial towns on the road to Wolverhampton and Birmingham, Coventry and Luton.

There will be campaigning all the way, including market square and factory gate meetings and the distribution of leaflets. It is hoped to involve more people over a larger area of the country than took part in the Aldermaston demonstration at Easter. Everything possible will be done to involve trade unions and factories en route.

Enquiries about the march should go to: The Organisers, March Committee, 5 Caledonian Road, London, N.1. (TERminus 0284.)

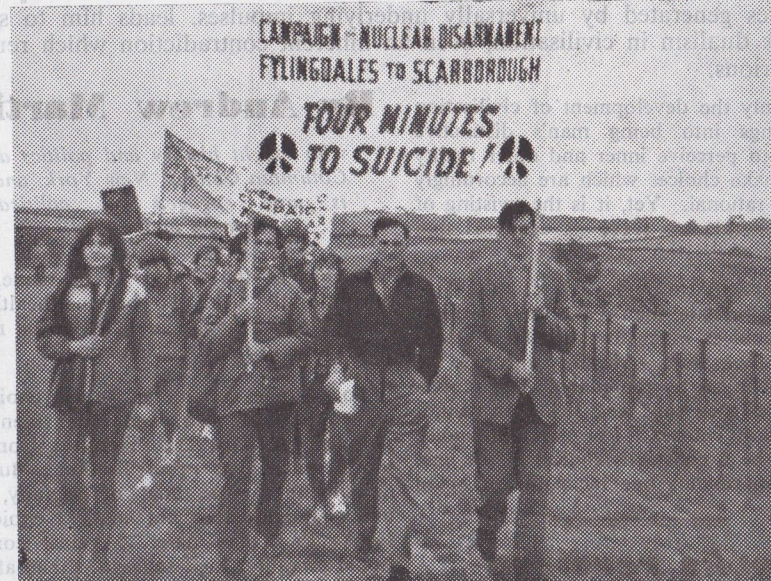
U.S. TRADE UNIONISTS TELL PN

Why we are going to Russia

PEACE NEWS REPORTER

TEN American trade union officials were in London on Tuesday en route to Poland and the Soviet Union.

The delegation, led by Cecil Patrick (Dining Car Workers), Jack D. Spiegel (United Shoe Workers) and Sidney Lens (United Service Employees), were the guests of Harold Davies, MP, at the House of Commons where they discussed the post-summit situation with British trade unionist Clive Jenkins and Hugh Brock, Editor of *Peace News*.



The lead banner on the Fylingdales march.

800 against Fylingdales

From a Correspondent

NOT since the last stages of the Aldermaston march has a Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament demonstration caused people to stand three to four deep solidly along each pavement as they did along the mile-long South Parade at Scarborough last Sunday to watch the end of the 800-strong Yorkshire Region "Four Minutes to Suicide" march from Fylingdales Moor, proposed site of Britain's "early warning" station.

"People in increasing numbers are coming to stand against violence in all its forms," Ian Mikardo told the cheering audience after he had assessed the success of the Campaign and the changes it had caused in both Government and Opposition thinking.

Alec Horsley of Hull CND called for large numbers of people to demonstrate when the Labour Party conference was to come to Scarborough in September.

The warmest welcome was reserved for Carol Taylor, who spoke for the Northern Direct Action Committee about the Fylingdales campaign. The second national

1. Mothers with young children should be immediately released, at least on bail.

2. All detainees be charged and brought to trial before the courts or immediately released.

3. The International Red Cross or other responsible international agency be allowed access to any political prisoners, and their dependants, to assess hardship and recommend help where necessary. (The Defence and Aid Fund is already sending considerable help to dependants, and donations may be sent to 2 Amen Court, London, E.C.4.)

4. The Emergency be lifted throughout South Africa.

The campaign is being organised in Britain by the Anti-Apartheid Movement, Africa Bureau, and the Movement for Colonial Freedom.

Petition forms and the memorandum which gives considerable background information concerning the situation in South Africa may be obtained from The Anti-Apartheid Movement, 200 Gower St., London, N.W.1.

See also Basil Delaine's report from Johannesburg, page five.

Complete boycott call

An emergency conference convened by the American Committee on Africa has called for a complete economic, social and cultural boycott of South Africa by all sections, private and official, of American society in order to end apartheid.

The conference agreed last month to establish a South Africa Emergency Campaign to implement conference decisions, to defend arrested South Africans and to aid their families with the immediate aim of raising \$100,000 (£35,700).

Eight American organisations sponsored the conference, which was attended by 300 people representing church, labour and other civic groups.

In Britain in the House of Commons on June 23 the President of the Board of Trade said in answer to a question concerning the identification of South African imports that the Merchandise Marks Act required an indication of the origin of goods. The word "Empire," however, was sufficient for South African goods. He did not feel that the Act had been passed for the "political purpose" that the questioner had in mind.

to Russia

PEACE NEWS REPORTER

TEN American trade union officials were in London on Tuesday en route to Poland and the Soviet Union.

The delegation, led by Cecil Patrick (Dining Car Workers), Jack D. Spiegel (United Shoe Workers) and Sidney Lens (United Service Employees), were the guests of Harold Davies, MP, at the House of Commons where they discussed the post-summit situation with British trade unionist Clive Jenkins and Hugh Brock, Editor of *Peace News*.

Sidney Lens told *Peace News* that all the delegation were going to Russia as individuals, not as representatives of their organisations.

While in Russia they would focus attention on:

- The extent of liberalisation of the Soviet Union and its potential for the future;
- The attitudes of Government officials as well as the man in the street to peace and amicable relations with the USA;
- The functioning of the Russian unions.

None of the members are Communists, or followers of the Communist Party, but are independent thinkers who wish to see for themselves what is going on in Russia.

"We feel that something must be done to develop communications and put pressure on governments to end the cold war and bring on disarmament," said Sidney Lens.

Speaking of the American pacifist movement, Sidney Lens said that real developments were now visible.

The Negro sit-in movement and the pacifist movement were coalescing under the leadership of A. J. Muste, Bayard Rustin, Martin Luther King and others. The Negro non-violent action was dramatising the situation. The "sit-ins" by the students were winning wide-spread support.

"These kids will never give in," Sidney Lens declared.

In Chicago itself there were important developments and 650 shop stewards had already indicated their support for the cause of disarmament. This represented the first real break through in the trade union movement by the pacifists.

Sidney Lens will be reporting on the Russian visit in a short series of articles for Peace News at the close of the tour.

From a Correspondent

NOT since the last stages of the Aldermaston march has a Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament demonstration caused people to stand three to four deep solidly along each pavement as they did along the mile-long South Parade at Scarborough last Sunday to watch the end of the 800-strong Yorkshire Region "Four Minutes to Suicide" march from Fylingdales Moor, proposed site of Britain's "early warning" station.

About 100 marchers took part in a token march from Fylingdale to Cloughton where 500 more joined in. Striking was the large number of anti-war posters, including a contingent marching behind the Peace Pledge Union CND group banner the whole fourteen miles. The remaining 200 supporters joined the march at Castle Dyke where a meeting was held.

Blue Streak money could have ended leprosy

—METHODIST PRESIDENT

Peace News Reporter

"THE money and intelligence that went down the drain on Blue Streak could have rid the world of leprosy and malaria," the new President of the Methodist Conference, the Rev. Edward Rogers, said in Liverpool on Monday.

Declaring that the only hope for mankind was the control and abolition of war, he said that he could not see that agreement to limit or abolish nuclear weapons would be any solution.

"We know how they can be made, and the knowledge is not likely to be neglected by a nation losing a gentlemanly battle fought with shells and flame throwers and bombs."

Peace was a way of life, deliberately chosen. It was not a limp and bloodless alternative to war but the harnessing of skill and strength to open the way to further tasks of greater good.

We heard a great deal about the menace of Communism, but the real danger to mankind, including the Communist States, lay in the possible victory of complacent, blinkered materialism. The service of peace in-

"People in increasing numbers are coming to stand against violence in all its forms," Ian Mikardo told the cheering audience after he had assessed the success of the Campaign and the changes it had caused in both Government and Opposition thinking.

Alec Horsley of Hull CND called for large numbers of people to demonstrate when the Labour Party conference was to come to Scarborough in September.

The warmest welcome was reserved for Carol Taylor, who spoke for the Northern Direct Action Committee about the Finnerley campaign. The second national speaker was Mrs. Peggy Duff (Nat. CND Secretary), who spoke about future campaigning at what was the first major demonstration since the summit failure.

● Mr. Gaitskell's obedient home party—Leeds City LP—decided to support the march with an official delegation, but at the last minute accidentally mislaid their banner.

involved lifting the burden of poverty from the bowed backs of most of the human race, but this was not enough to assure peace.

"Men can be crushed and warped by grinding poverty, but they need more than food and health if they are truly to live."

FOULNESS PRISONERS

THE next London march in support of the Foulness prisoners will take place on Saturday, July 16. Demonstrators will march from Bryanston Street near Marble Arch through the West End. Negotiations with the police may involve a change of route, details of which will appear in *Peace News* next week.

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